Business Notices.

West End Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium
'all Fashions new ready... The attention of the Laffes is particular
y called to the elegant arrangements made for their second differentiate, to an inimitable stock of Bonnets, and Masses and Callette fasts and Cap. J. W. Kett-Son. No. 128 Canal-st.
fasts and Cap.

FRENCH HATS, ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND DIS TRUE - KNOX & Janus, the proprietors of the "Prescott Hat tore," have just a ceived a few cases of French Hats, particularly orthy the attention of those who affect French fabrics. Call and

TY FIEMING'S Splendid Fall Style of Convex Mirrer, or Natural Likeness Hats is the topic of the day, combined as they are with brilliancy, derability and cheappeas, surpossing any thing of the kind ever introduced. PLENING has as most distance all competitions, of which thousands are ready to substantiate. PLEN-ING, Hatter, No. 49 Chatham-st., corner of North William. Gierk wanted.

LADIES' FURNISHING ROOMS-CLOAKS, MANTIL-

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, &c.-We have re-

crived, and now offer for sale, a splendid assectment of Collage pleaves, Laces, ac., our stock embraces almost everywariety of pri-and venture to assert annua be excelled either as regard quality of price. A call is respectfully solicited.

R. & R. Lavrey, No. 243 Grander. READY-MADE CLOTHING.—That old-established and very popular from Meson, J. LOTILE & Co., No. 412) droadway, are prepared to furnish all blods of Ready-Mode Continue, of the most feationship patterns, and at the lowest prices. The experior reputation which as neat and artistic tailors, they have long empired, is a sufficient recommendation, if any were needed, that every article convex from their establishment will be all that can be desired.

The Fall Compaign at Union Hall is opened, to a road opening its: Such piles upon piles of elegant Costung of Gentlemen and Loya, of the latest Paris styles, and at prices which seem sincest incredible in their cleanpases. Never was there in a opportunity to lay in a cock of enpair Clothing at low rates, here are thousance upon thousands of rule to choose from. The ombiestice of fastion and cheappess is wonderful at Union Hall.

Clothing of the best quality and style for the fall and winter trade. Also, a very superior stock of Cloths, Cas-simers, and Vestings, always on hand, at HENRY L. FOSTER's well-known Clething establishment, No. 27 Courtlands St. N. Y.

NEW PANCY GOODS AND TOYS, AT ROGERS'S BA-ZAAR, No. 449 BROADWAY.—Just received a splendid assorment o articles for Presents, consisting of every variety of Work Boxes Rettening Tollet Cases, Shell Combs. Writing tasses, Portemornales rich and beautiful Vans and Parian Figures, together with all kinds of Toys.

of Toys.

New Music.—"We are happy now, dear Mother,"
and "Row the Bost," by J. B. Woodbury, the most becariful balled
writer in America; and these two last compositions eq. al anything
he has ever written. They must become pupular.

Jost published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A WARNING.—Citizens and strangers beware of stores where pour goods are sold at high prices. If you consult your own interests you will purchase your Shirts and Winter Under Clothing at the store where good goods are sold at low prices, viz: THE MECHANIC'S SHERT STORE, No. 256 Grandet, near suffolk.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS! HIT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS
Tremendous Bargains in Carpots
A His am Anderson's
A No Blowery
Immense Assortment!
Axioniser, Turkey Perska!
Velvet, Mossic and Brussis!
These Fly and Ingrain Guepets!
Mossic Rugs and Table Covers!
Gold Window Shades!
Floor Oil Cioche! to E yards wide!

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedsteads, kc., would do well to call at M. William's old estab-lished warerooms, No. 136 Chatham-st. corner of Malberry-st., where may be found the largest assertment of articles in his line ever offered to the toyling.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARCADE AND FANCY WARE BARAR, LARGE BASEMENT STORE, No. 128 CANAL-ST.—A choice assortment of Fancy Beakets, Wood, Childow, Britannia, Japan, Tin and Iron Ware, together, with Childran's Carriages, Propellors, Recking Horses, and an unsurpassed variety of other Toy.

J. Kulloog.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—An extensive assortment. Great bargains. Nearly equal to New, are to be found at the Ware Rooms of Honace Waress, No. 333 Broadway.

The great Plano-Forte and Mosic Establishment, and sole Agent for T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Aplian Pianos.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3 ply and lagrain Carpets of the most designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3 ply and lagrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their Stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 12; to 15]. Tapestry 9], bent do, 11] per yard. Oil Cloths and all other goods equally tow, 30 per cent. less than any house that does not import their own goods. RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 44

Pearl st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Styles, comprising a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvet, Tapeatry, Brussels, Three-pla and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, a choice stock of English and American Oil Cloths from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods periet ning to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challe nay competition.

Broadway, have received and are now opening their fall style of, and elegant Carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, consist of rich Bouvaise Carpet, the one emire carpet, Medalion, Cet and Landscape Border, surpossing any corpet ever in this count Medalion Volvet, Meguet, Aximmeter Topestry and Brossels Carpend all grades of cheaper Carpeting, smally found in Carpet Sto Also, Oil Clothe, in great variety, for asle on the most liberal te. LADIES, LADIES, LADIES.-We would call the at-

tention of our readers to a beautiful and select stock of Carpeting Oil Cloths, Window Shada, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, &c., at J Hvarr's Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehous, No. 34 Bowery, desati-ful Three-Ply Carpeting, 31, 818, 3 cods, 31 Wool, 316; English Oil Cloths, eight yards wide, from 31 to 101 P yard. FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish of Clinton Hall, No. 151 Naman st., New-York.

VALUABLE FORT HAMILTON LOTS AT AUCTION -We wish to remind our readers that the peremptory sale of 75 beaustful lots, situated at the romantic village of Fort Hamilton, takes place Trus Da. Thursday, at I o'clock P. M., on the ground, by Alexart H. Nicolax, A octioneer. These lots are located mostly on Atlantic, Hamilton, Geleton, Lafayette and Lexington-ava., and Concord, Warren and Jefferson-ats., which are the balence of 500 plots, and are all that remain profile more mans Now 1 and 3. This promises and are all that remain unsold upon maps Nos. I and 3. This property is worthy of attention, and we recommend it to all persons that are decirous of obtaining a choice villa residence, or are seeking to make a safe and profitshel investment of their capital. The steamboat Keyport leaves the foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock, and Fort Hamilton at 6 o'clock. Free tickets and lithographic maps can be obtained on applying to J. W. BARKER and J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassauet., or A. H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 46 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINES.-All persons making, selling or using Sewin. Machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby cantioned against infringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 10, 1846, as all infringers will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to main facture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Patent, viz. Means. Wheeler, Wilson & Co. and Grover, Baker & Co., of New-York; Nichols & Bliss and J. A. Lerow, of Boston; and A. B. Howe, of N. Y.

ELISS HOWE, JR., Patentoe of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 500 Breadw., siew-York, and No. 33 Hanover-st., Boston. Sept. Bth, 1653.

SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I perceive that Elias Howe, Jr., is advertising himself as patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, and claiming that all who use machines haring a needle or needles with an eye near the point are responsible to him. These statements I contradict. Howe was not even the critinal patentes. John J. Greenough and George R. Corliss. each had a patent on a Sewing Machine before Howe obtained his patent, as the records of the Patent Office abow. Howe was not the original and first invent or of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He did not invent the needle with the eye near the point. He was not the original inventor of the combination of the ever-pointed needle and the shuttle, making the interlocked sitch with two threads, now it common use. These things which form the essential basis of all Sewing Machines, were first invented by me, and were combined in good operative Sewing Machines which were used and extensively exhibited, both in New-York and Baltimore more than 10 years before Howe's patent was granted.

By haw no other person than myself could, or can, have a valid patent upon the eye-polated needle and shuttle, or any combination of them. The proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as adverse circumstances would permit, to enforce my rights by applying fir a patent for my original invention. I am by law entitled to it, and in due course no doubt will get it. In that case, Howe's license will be no protection against my just claims; and I shall then ask, and indict ourse no doubt will get it. In that case, Howe's license will be no protection against my just claims; and I shall then ask, and insist upon, a just compensation from all who use my invention. All who feel an interest in this subject can, by calling on me, receive the must salinated or evidence that I was the dirst and original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

WALTER HERN, No. III Charless H. N.Y. SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-I per

SEWING MACHINES .- Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, the die tinguished advocate of woman's rights, has declared the Sewing Machine to be a most beneficial invention. To have been entirely correct, she should have named Sawata's Sewing Machine, and no other. The spurious Yankee initiations cause only excation of splits, as some unfortunate purchasers have already discovered. The only perfect machines are exhibited and sold at No. 3.33 Broadway, by

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory those articles is removed to No. 223 Broadway, opposite the Park, for these articles is removed to No. 253 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the applica-tion of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wigs and Toupers. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

FRVER AND AGUE CURED, WITHOUT THE AID OF CALONEL, ASSENIC OR COININE, by "DESSLEE'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS," C.V. CLICKENER & Co. No. 51 Barelsy-st, and Boyd & Paul. No. 40 Courtlandt-st., Wholesaic Agents: and sold at retail by Chas. H. Ring, and by E. Guon. See advertisement on third page of this

Paper:

Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of Barker's Chevrentonique. This wonderful preparation acts like a charm upon the hair, causing it to grow when everthing eine had failed. One application will prevent its falling our; Try if. Price, 20 cents a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depot Barker's Ledier Hair Dreesing Saloon, No. 43 Breadway.

DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at his office. No. 502 Broadwa where can be precured his "Treatize on the Eye," and his self-act Eye and Ear Fountains. Artificial Eyes inserted without the sig-test pain, which move exactly like the ustural eye, and resemble it

Tell me where is fancy bred.

Tell me where is fancy bred.
Who the deuce can tell?
Bugs we know are bred in beds.
Rats in cellars and in sheds;
And now listen well.
Lvox's Powder, Lvox's Pill.
All these peaky critters will
Cause to be forever still.
Type for for Lvox's Poisonless Magnetic Powder and Lvox's Magnetic Pills for Destroying Insects and Vermin No.

LYON'S celebrated

Shippers to California, no article of liquor pays a larger profit or meets with more ready sale in California than WOLFR'S SCRIEDMA ROMENTO SCRIENTE, put up in quart and pint bottles, in boxes of two dozen coch. For sale by The price at the mines is \$5 per bottle.

How OLD ARE You!-Your silvered whiskers missacle astwer for you. They tell of years beyond the fift Prestol in five minutes, with one application of Cristachos Hair Dvg, twenty years is taken from your apparent aga, with the slightest damage to the fibres. The black or brown is the vitat of your youth. You are regenerated. Applied in private road sold wholesale and retail, by the inventor. No. 5 Avoir House

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS .- HOtack Waykes, No. 330 Broadway, publisher of Music and dealer in Hesical Instruments of all kinds has just received ten second-hand linnes. Prices—\$40, \$90, \$10: \$110, \$130, \$130, \$150, \$

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known, se-

A CHICKERING PIANO TO LET.—A beautiful instru-ent, with Stool, &c., by Housez Waters No. 378 Broadway, The great Piano and Monte Establishment. New-York Dailn Cribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1853. EF Eleventh Ward. Persons who have been deprived of

THE TRIBUNE!" IN consequence of irregular serving and others who may dealte to be served at an early hour, will please greatheir names to P. FITZOP. RALD, who is now our regular carrier in this Ward. For Persons wanting The Tribune lieft at their revidences or places of business will please leave their addresses at the Publication Office, or sent to a through the Post-Office. Price 125 cents a weak-payable to the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertice must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Board of Aldermen dispatched most of the business before them last evening, and adjourned to the first Monday in October. The report on the charges made by Ald. Doherty against the Street Commissioner was called up for consideration. Ald. Doherty came into the Board immediately after the document was read and in a long speech made an attack upon Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner, in regard to his defense and also upon the Committee, whom he charged with being partial, and shielding the defendant by making a false report-a report which was not sustained by the evidence adduced on the investigation. After much discussion, the report sustaining the actio of the Street Commissioner was adopted by the follow ing vote: Affirmative-Moore, Haley, Startevant, Boyce, Tweed, Compton, Francis, Tiemann, Ward Denman, Cornell and Peck. Negative-Doherty.

The Cunard steamship Africa, with three days' late: news from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool. Her news may be expected at any mo-

THE DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Plain men out of our State often profess to be puzzled by the Politics of New-York, with their zig-zag, wavering party lines and their uncouth designations. What's the trouble now?" is a very general inquiry at present, in view of the fact that the recent Democratic State Convention at Syracuse split into two and nominated two distinct tickets, while passing Resolves almost identical in terms and purport. All are aware that this split is the outgrowth of a feud of several years' duration, patched up and plastered over from time to time, but never thoroughly healed and perpetually threatening to break out afresh. We propose, for the benefit of our younger or politically less observant readers, to give as clear an account as we can of its causes and origin. In the year 1844, the intrigues of John Tyler & Co.

had brought before the Senate for Ratification a Treaty providing for the Annexation of Texas to the United States. The country was considerably agitated thereby, the predominant feeling in the South and South-West being favorable, while in the North and East it was unfavorable to such Aunexation. Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for renomination to the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention soon to assemble at Baltimore,-and, being required to define his position with regard to Texas, came out decidedly against Annexation without the prior assent of Mexico as an act of bad faith, aggression and hostility. The delegation to Baltimore from this State had already been chosen, and instructed to support the ex-President's renomination: but there were a good many among us who, even prior to and apart from the Texas question, were averse to having him again renominated. In this crisis, a great Anti-Texas meeting was held in our City, wherein the leading friends of Mr. Van Buren were active and conspicuous. Silas Wright, who was regarded as the devoted friend of Van Buren, was decided and effective in procuring the rejection of Tyler's Annexation Treaty by the Senate. In view of these facts, when the Baltimore Convention met, many pro-Texas Delegates who had been instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren, went decidedly against him. and. though he had a majority of votes cast on the first ballot, his nomination was prevented by the "two-thirds rule" just before adopted; his vote steadily fell off on the succeeding ballots, until at last Col. James K. Polk of Tennessee-an avowed, unequivocal champion of Anneyation-was nominated for President, and a resolution passed recognizing "the reannexation of Texas" as one of the leading aims of American Democracy.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren, though beaten at Baltimore, were still dominant in our State. They could easily have defeated Polk had they seen fit. But, after some deliberation, a manifesto appeared bearing the signatures of Benj. F. Butler, John W. Edmonds and other magnates in the Van Buren household, advising their followers to support Polk for President, but take care at the same time to elect Members of Congress who would oppose Annexation upon any conditions akin to those assented to by Tyler. This manifesto caused much feeling in the anti-Van Buren wing of the party (which had grown rapidly in this quarter since Van's defeat at Baltimore), and was more decidedly resented at the South. Still so strong was the aversion of many of our Van Buren Democrats to Annexation that this State was barely carried against Clay, and Polk thus elected, by putting Silas Wright on the Demoeratic ticket as a candidate for Governor, and thus securing the cooperation of the sore-headed members of the party. Mr. Wright made several strong speeches during the canvass, proclaiming his hostility to Annexation under any circumstances which did not secure a fair share of its territory to Free Labor; and a great Mass Convention of the Van Buren Democracy was held at Herkimer late in the autumn, which undertook to pledge the party to resist Annexation, except on conditions which should secure to the Free States an equal participation with the Slave-holding in the territories thus acquired. Under these pledges, the State was carried for Polk by 5,000 and for Wright by 10,000 ma-

Col. Polk was elected and Texas annexed: Wright being thus taken out of the Senate, and his place and Tallmadge's (who had also resigned) filled by Gov. Bouck with H. A. Foster and D. S. Dickinson, both belonging to the anti-Van Buren and pro-Texas wing of the party. No conditions in favor of Free Soil were insisted on by them, and none were imposed. By the influence and power of Col. Polk, though before he had been inaugurated. Texas was put through and opposition in the party silenced. Then (1846) followed the War with Mexico, and the attempt (1847) to grant the President \$3,000,000 wherewith to negotiate a peace. which was defeated by the Proviso appended in the House on motion of Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., importing that all territory to be acquired from Mexico by the contemplated Treaty must be and remain FREE territory. Nearly or quite all the Members from this State voted

The meeting of the Democratic State Convention the ensuing Fall (Oct. 2, '47) was the occasion of an animated contest. Several questions were commingled in the struggle, but the main issue was the predominance or decadence of the Van Buren dynasty. There were several contested seats, and two or three days were spent in settling them, but the anti-Van Buren or Hunker wing gained the ascendancy, put Robert H. Morris in the chair, and nominated a full Hunker ticket. They refused to take any action respecting Slavery, and laid

Dudley Field of this City and sustained by the Van

Upon the virtual rejection of this Resolve by the

Hunker majority of the State Convention, the Van Buren or Barnburner minerity withdrew in a body, leaving the Hunkers to finish up their business and adjourn at leisure. The minority refused to be governed by the action of the Convention, and called another of their own, which met at Herkimer on the 26th of October-a few days before the Fall Election. Churchill C. Cumbreleng presided: David Wilmot made a speech: and John Van Buren. David D. Field, John Cochran. Ben Welsh, Jr., J. W. Nye, Geo. Rathbun, James H. Titus Sherrill, John P. Beekman, James H. Titus and nearly all the other Barnburner (now Soft) leaders were members. This Convention passed unanimously the Free Soil Resolve rejected by the Hunkers at Syracuse, declaring it "an inseparable element of the creed of the New-York Democracy," pledged the party to vote for no candidate not standing on that platform [as it was notorious that the Democratic State Ticket then in nomination did not | and added the

State Ticket then in nomination did not j and added the following excellent propositions:

"Besolved, That we believe in the dignity and the rights of Free Labor; that Free White Labor cannot thrive upon the same soil with slave Labor; and that it would be neither right nor wise to devue new terrinories to the Stave Labor of a part of the States, to the exclusion of the Free Labor of all the States.

"Resolved. That white we do not complain of the inequality of representation between the citizen of the Free and of the slaveholding States by reason of which the critice of the Saveholding of the states have also a representation equivalent to four occur, while the citizen of the Free Nortif has but ond, because one was the eighted countries.

The state of the free Nortif has but ond, because one was the eighted countries of the countries of the state of

inces.
Resolved, That all experience has proved the wisdom of that pro Received. That all experience has problem to washing a defension and opted by the Congress of the Confederation in 1727, which problem of Sharery in the territory morth-west of the Ohio in that the ingress of the United States, being clothed by the Constitution with wer to make all needful rules and requisition respecting the twinty belowing to the United States, it becomes the day of that anch of the Government to adhere to the policy by the fathers of republic, and thus insure to all new territories the progress in a improvements and enterprise which has distinguished the North cetern States." Ac. Ac. In the Address accompanying these Resolves-re-

ported by John Van Buren and unanimously adoptedthe Democratic Ticket nominated by the Hunker majority at Syracuse was repudiated in the following terms: "Discrete ing the action of the Syracuse Convention, we have yet declined, at the late day, to present candidates for your support at the important Election, new just at land. There is not time to do so with a hope of success. We leave the Democracy of the State to extens they must declean no equal nonmactions have been made."—

[See Eve Fort, Oct. 2, 1847.]

The brond hint thus given was fully and heartily responded to. The Barnburners either voted the Whig ticket or did not vote at all : and the Whig State Officers were elected throughout by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, throwing the Canals into Whig hands, while three-fourths of the Senate and two-thirds of the Assembly elect were also complete. No such clear majority was ever obtained by the Whig party of this State in any other election. The split thus made was still widened the next

spring, when Delegates were chosen to represent this State in the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. The State Central Committee appointed by the Hunker majority at Syracuse issued a call for the election of Delegates by Districts, which was obeyed by their disciples. The Barnburners repudiated this call as upauthorized and invalid, and held, under the auspices of their own State Committee, a State Convention at Utica. Feb. 16, 1848, expressly to appoint Delegates to Baltimore. John Van Buren, George Rathbun, Henry S. Randall, John Tracy, Wilson G. Hunt, &c., appeared here as Delegates. Preston King. Wm. C. Crain, Martin Grover, (now up for Attorney-General) and William C. Dryer, (now candidate for State Prison Inspector) were appointed Delegate to Baltimere. George Rathbun made a speech, wherein he avowed his decided preference of Zachary Taylor to Lewis Cass for next President, which (says The Erening Post) was received with applause. D. D. Field's Wilmot resolution, rejected by the Hunkers at Syracuse, was unanimously passed; and, in view of President Polk's last Message, recommending Territorial Governments for New-Mexico and California, it was Revolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best efforts to insert into any act or ordinance, establishing any and all such previousned to territorial government or governments, a fundamental article or provision which shall provide, declare and quarantee that Slavery or involuntary servinude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been first duly convicted, shall be prohibited therein, so long as the same shall

The two delegations, thus chosen under antagonist organizations, went to Baltimore, where every effort made to harmonize them proved abortive. The Convention offered to admit both, which the Burners would not agree to. They would be recognized as the sole representatives of the New-York Democracy, or they would bolt. They were not so recognized; Gen. Cass was nominated; and they bolted. They came home and held a State Convention, wherein Cass was rejected and Van Buren nominated against him. And they went into the canvass with a determined purpose to beat Cass and the Hunkers any how-which they did.

On the 18th July, 1848, the Barnburners of this city held a great meeting in the Park. On motion of Benjamin F. Butler, Stephen Allen was called to the Chair. Robert B. Boyd nominated a long list of Vice-Presidents, among them Isaiah Rynders (who now figures as an original Hunker-a genuine Hard, but not Hard enough for the Hards of our day;) and Robert Kelly, (now Soft candidate for Controller, and also represented as a Cass man by those who know better.) with several others, who now pretend to have been Hunkers all through. Encouraging letters were read from John A. Dix. Preston King, Marcus Morton, John Tracy, &c. John Cochran (now Surveyor of this port) presented the Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, among them the following:

Resident That we are uncompromisingly opposed to any "comprolee," which instead of confining Slavery within narrower limits,
all restrict the bounds of Freedom; that the Congress of the United
atter has no power, under the Constitution, to abolish Freedom; in
y part of the Public Domain for the purpose of planning Slavery
crein; and that much an enactment by the present Congress, electfor no such purposes, would be an act of userposition and a breach
duty too grow to be forgiven, and too shameful to be submitted to,
a Free People.

duty too grass to be forgiven, as a Free People. Rendred. That the lash has resounded through the halls of the Cap-graphical. That the lash has resounded through the halls of the Capby a Free People.

Resisted, That the lash his resounded through the halls of the Capitol, and we are, therefore, prepared for the vote on which Northern tenders in consigning an empire of Free Territory to the dominion of the sixueholders: that revolling as must be the extension which introduces by the haptism of a "compromise." Editor square miles of our newly acquired possessions into the communion of Slavery, there needed to perfect its harmony but the presence among the sponsors of a Dicklinan and a Bright, of whem, if the latter in his reconstruction disagrant and Sight, of whem, if the latter in his reconstruction than a recommended to her companion by the accessities which constrain the possession of slaves, the former by "almost wishing to be born in Virginias' Impliers in the breasts of the millions who have mercenesses and designous a proportionate and Cheen; in affecting the state of the configuration to some conventionations. Latter, that, in the anticipated defection of the Sanate, we place our reliance on the other branch of Congress; but should the hope of favor, the fear of punishment of a law for the extension of Slavery over a single square mile of Territory now Free, we hereby please ourelves immediately to enter on the task of its repeal, and uccessingly to labor for the accomplishment of this object. [Loud and authoused burnels, say Fix Erenang Feet]

Con the 12th of Sentember, 1548, the Baruburner or

On the 13th of September, 1848, the Baruburner or

Free Soil Democracy of our State met again in Convention at Utica, (having meantime fraternized with the Abolitionists proper at Buffalo.) passed the strongest sort of Free Soil and Anti-Slavery Resolves, and agreed to run Van Buren for President, with Charles Francis Adams. (son of J. Q. Adams, and a recent seceder from the Whig party) for Vice President. Enoch B. Talcott of Oswego (now, we believe, the Collector of that port. called to order and was chosen President protem. Simeon B. Jewett, George H. Purser, Samuel J. Tilden, John Cochran, William A. Walker, Henry B. Stanton, James F. Sherrill and William C. Dryer were among the Delegates. John A. Dix was nominated for Governor, on the second ballot; whereupon John Cochran (the same John recently heard from at Syracuse) arose and prefaced by an eloquent Free Soil speech his motion that Seth M. Gates (a whole-hog Abolitionist, who had left the Whig party as pro-Slavery some years before) be the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, which was carried by acclamation, and with thunders of enthusiasm.

Mr. Cechran being this time Chairman of the Committee on Organization, could not well boss the Resolution business: so this duty was devolved on our sentiments, which were rapturously received,-among

others, the following: others, the following:

Breshred That Useful Labor-being essential, not merely to the
ministeness, hearth and comfort of man, but also to his highest hapminess, he moral and intellectual elevation should at all times and
mail parcels of Sievery is the false degradation of isher, whereby, in
Sieve countries the free laborer is in effect excluded from all those
reaches of industry usually corried on by sieves. Thus the accuministen of maintain wealth and the progress of civilization are
greatly retarded for the want of that energy, intelligence and intentive shill which result from the competition of freedings
Ensisted. That by permitting Labor to be degraded by the introduction and use of of dissery throughout the extensive Territories of
New Mexico and California, we should perpetrate an act of good instate against all the free laborers of our own country, and of overcompilated Europe, in this and exceeding generations who may disize to seek for themselves and their families homes in those regions.
On those issues—in our independ well taken and

On these issues-in our judgment well taken and well contended for-the Barnburner Democracy of our State split the Democratic party in two, battled and beat its regular State nominations in '47, and both State and National in 1848, when Van Buren received, including those of Abolitionists and Free Soil Whigs. 120,000 votes to 114,000 for Gen. Cass. both together having some 20,000 more than Gen. Taylor, who was chosen by the Electoral Vote of this State. We may take occasion hereafter to chronicle and an-

alvze our Barnburner Democracy in its decadence and obscuration, through the years since 1848, during which t has grown poorer and poorer in principles and richer and richer in spoils. Our object will be, like Gen. Taylor's in employing the bloodhounds against the Seminoles. " not to worry them, but to ascertain where they may be found." We will give them the credit of having never explicitly recanted their honorable declarations of eternal and uncompromising hostility to any Extension of Slavery under the flag of our Union. the sincerity of which declarations, it is very manifest, will be tested within a few years. We trust they will prove true metal, and shall count on them in estimating the strength of the Free Soil force in whatever contest may next arise respecting Freedom or Slavery in Cuba or in Northern Mexico. But whenever Prince John, or any other of the anostles, shall be moved to inveigh against the enormity of bolting, getting up split tickets. &c., &c., as treason to Democracy, we suspect some hard-shelled Adamantine will be apt to ask him how the Democratic party came to be so overwhelmingly defeated in 1847, and by whom the job was done.

DISCUSTING EXHIBITIONS

It would really seem that a portion of the community are only fully satisfied with the moustrous. In the matter of good exhibitions it is not sufficient that they bristle in the City, the spoils of Europe, artistically speaking, being laid at our feet, from the Crystal Pal ace to Jullien's nightly ovations to the muse; it is not sufficient that name what science or art we may, it has an exponent in some shape or other easily open to investigation; it is not sufficient that if the denizen of the City be weary of brick-walls, the dashing speed of our present mode of travel will place him in a few minutes in the country. All these sights and sounds are insufficient to please respectively the eye and ear and purture the taste. The normal and beautiful are inadequate: the unnatural and hideous must be called into view. Hence it is that Broadway is never without one or more damnable monsters on exhibition. Several now are preminently paraded there. The first that meets the eye on going up is a Fat Woman, weighing upwards, say the bills, of seven hundred pounds. A flying flag has a portrait of this oleagenous Venus, who appears rocking in a sea of what the doctors call adipose deposit and the butchers, suct. Is it really suchan agreeable sight to behold a woman full five times heavier than she ought to be according to the measurement of the classic girdle ! Is beauty, that thing of joy forever, so palling to the sight that we must resort to the contemplation of a pyramid of panting tallow-a mountain of perspiring grease-to find out how far the age of undiseased mankind may be perverted by aberrations from nature, and buge and melancholy monstrosity take its place ! Why should the misfortune of that woman be paraded in public! Why should her colossal folds of obesity be brazenly thrust in view, and even exaggerated and caricatured in the doubly disgusting flag which invites spectators to her apartments It is enough that she is physically enormous, without being made personally public.

So too, the exhibition of the sleeping man. Here is a poor wretch, who, as Dr. Dixon says, has less vitality than an oyster, placed before the general gaze. He has been asleep five years, except that, about every two or four months, he revives for a few minutes. He is wofully emaciated. His face is inhumanly ugly. He is more horrible than a death-bed-more elegiac than a corpse. He is a living libel on human existence-a fierce degradation of manhood-not living, not dying, not dead-a shocking denial of precedents, facts and possibilities-a thing that should be kept out of sight and notice, and yet he is pushed into the van of publicities, and all the world called in to behold the sorry, wretched dreg of humanity.

Then comes-proh pudor-A Bearded Lady! Antique goddess of beauty what a descent is here! Mother of the graces-inspirer of kisses-alma mater-a

-We have stolen this number 13 of all Regular Teasts at public banquetings:-the application is so beautiful when thou hast pended to thy chin the decorations of hairy pard-of a Shylock-of a Muscovite. Avaunt and quit my sight! Take any other form than this!

Then next on exhibitions comes an hideous little

dwarf; the King of Lilliputians, so called, a pale and trembling little whiffet-a living abortion-an idiotold at twenty months-a caricature at once of age and babyhood-the crib and the coffin cheek by jowl. Why should the existence of this poor little wretch be made the object of vicious curiosity, and hungry speculation! In connection with these repulsive sights, we may

mention another that is peculiar to American cities eminently so to New-York. We mean ready-made coffin warehouses. It would seem that according to some popular mythology or other, it is a dreary thing to die, and the paraphernalia of death should be kept out of sight. But our most public thoroughfares are selected for the exposition of the terrors of mortality Large glass windows and doors reveal long lines of coffins of all sizes-some immediately in the windows sweltering in black, and the gilded and plated decorations which bad taste and worse vanity call into requi sition to wreath around corrupting flesh and its colonies of worms. We are even informed, by a card tacked to the black cloth, that a prize coffin, such as the one displayed, is identical with that in which Henry Clay is buried-as though it was a hat or coat of the latest fashion. The public is invited to turn the family circle into the family vault, and take a daily drive in a hearse. Out upon these hideous spectacles of abnormal na-

ture and abused ingenuity! Let the appeals to the eye and the understanding be pure and real, and the vitiated taste which would burl abominable sights into the face of the world be corrected, and a sound sentiment take its place.

DEATH OF PROF. ANDREWS NORTON. The death of Professor Andrews Norton, which

took place at Newport last Sunday evening, is an event of more than common interest in the world of religion and letters. Among the literary men of Massachusetts, few held a more eminent position, or have exerted a deeper and wider influence on the formation of opinion and the progress of culture in that State. Emphatically a scholar in his habits and tastes-devoted with earnest assiduity to the labors of his study-avoiding the scenes of public life and the pursuit of popular applauseseeking his highest inspiration in the lettered tomes of the past-never weary or impatient in the investigation of his favorite themes-and challenging attention by the sincerity of his convictions and the solemnity of his appeals-he made a more profound impression on the circles in which he moved, than could readily be imagined

on the table the following Resolve, submitted by D. | friend, Saml J. Tilden, who ground out some excellent | by those who are insensible to the subtle and potent character of the scholar's influence. He did not belong to what is called the creat world. Seldom was he tempted to take a conspicuous part in affairs. His name may scarcely be known beyond a limited sphere. He never courted popularity. An earnest and single-hearted man, he was absolutely free from all the arts by which reputation is often won, surrounding a name with a delusive celebrity that fades away as soon as the earthly remains are cold in the grave. But still, no one who knew him will be disposed to call in question the singular endowments of his mind, the depth and variety of his learning, and the leading influence which he has exerted on the opinions of the age.

The distinction of Mr. Norton was, no doubt, due, in

a very considerable degree, to the accident of time in which he commenced his literary career. More than most studious men, he formed a connecting link between the past and the future. He appeared precisely at the turning point when the scholastic attainments in vogue since the Revolution were about to ripen into a more generous culture. In early life, he was far in advance of his confemporaries, both in just conceptions of the purposes of education, in sound and exact learning, in absolute freedom of thought, in what was then deemed audacious boldness of speculation, and in the command of a chaste and vigorous style. As regards an indignant repudiation of the shackles of tradition, a proud defiance of the opinions prevailing around him, and an unshaken reliance on his own intellectual conclusions, we shall not be misunderstood when we des ignate him as the THEODORE PARKER of his day. His speculations in theology were regarded with equal aversion by the religious bigot, the "timid good," and the mental tyrant : but he lived to see them adopted by those for whom he had the most respect, and to be treated as a leader of the movement, which at first regarded him as too bold and unserupulous for success or Mr. Norton was born in the beautiful village of Hing-

ham, Mass., in 1786. In that old Puritanic town he passed his childhood, acquiring a certain quaintness and primitiveness of manners and conversation, which will be indelibly associated with his image in the memory of his friends. Graduating at Harvard College in 1804. at the age of eighteen, he devoted himself to the study of theology, but at the same time continuing and enlarging his classical researches. His habits were of too decidedly a scholastic character to qualify him for the duties of the clerical profession. Accordingly, after a temporary residence at Bowdoin College as tuter, he became connected with his Alma Mater, first as tutor, then as librarian, and afterwards as Professor of Sacred Literature. In each of these offices, his influence was marked and, in many respects, salutary. His thorough scholarship served to give form and substance to the literary enthusiasm which, at that period, prevailed at Cambridge. His refined and exquisite taste cast an air of purity and elegance around the spirit of the place. His determined antagonism to extravagance, affectation, obscurity of thought, and inflated expression, operated as a most wholesome influence on the minds of his pupils. He impressed on them the importance of clearness of ideas and of language, made war on all sorts of pretension and absurdity, and where milder means were ineffectual, demolished nonsense by

This idiosyncracy was not without its disadvantages as a Professor in the Theological School. It led him to attach too much consequence to mere verbal niceties and refinements. In his devotion to the letter, he often forgot the superiority of the spirit. His attenuated criticisms were apt to take the place of broad views of truth. Groping in an obscure corner, he would lose sight of the grandeur and vitality of universal principles. Nor was he sufficiently inspired with respect for individual convictions. He simed too much to bring his pupils to a common standard—and that the standard of his own mind. Hence it required a certain robustness of character not to be cramped by his influence. Professedly the champion of free thought, he was the last to encourage it in others, whenever it took a direction in opposition to himself. In 1830, Mr. Norton resigned his Professorship in the

College, but continued to reside in Cambridge, where, with an extensive and admirably-selected library, he engaged in the composition and completion of the important theological works which have since been welcomed by such large classes of intelligent students. Among these, his " Statement of Reasons for not Believing the Doctrine of the Trinity," two volumes on The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels, and a treatise on " The Latest Form of Infidelity," are the most elaborate, and have called forth the most attention. Besides these productions, he was the author of numerous articles in the periodical publications of the day, some of which obtained a distinguished repu- COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER UTICA AND tion under his Editorship.

His biographical sketches of Buckminster and of Charles Eliot in the "General Repository," as well as the Eulogy on Professor Frisbie, with the Memoir prefixed to the "Writings" of that admirable person, are among the most chaste and finished specimens of character-drawing in our language. Indeed, in his general style of composition, considered in a negative point of view, Mr. Norton may be pronounced a faultless model. It was transparent as crystal. The proper words fell naturally into their proper places. If he ever used a doubtful expression, we know not when or by whom it was discovered. His words though never tipped with fire, except in the excitement of controversy, were surcharged with feeling. In general, his literary criticisms, though often severe, were acute and sagacious. Sometimes, as in the case of Mrs. Hemans, he was disposed to indulge in undue praise. But this failing cannot be said to have been an habitual trait of his character.

In the division which occurred some ten or fifteen years ago among the so-called liberal religionists of Massachusetts, Mr. Norton took a decided part on the side of conservatism. He was the first to sound the alarm of heresy, in the body of Christians whose main distinction was the repudiation of creeds. He was the first to apply the term to his fellow-laborers which in ormer years had been so relentlessly applied to himself. His dread of the progress of theological speculation degenerated at last into a morbid passion. It took the form of personal antipathy, and tinctured his ocial intercourse with unsavory bitterness. His oposition to the results of German theology often led im to acts of the grossest injustice, and placed his reputation for fairness and accuracy in no favorable light. It seems as if in venturing upon points connected with this subject, he laid aside the caution, disrimination, and critical exactness, which in most departments of learning, were habitual with him. He ost his presence of mind in the ardors of theological contention, and made himself responsible for statements which will remain as blots on the fair fame of As a man, Mr. Norton possessed many interesting

features of character. He was warm in his attachments, though implacable in his resentments. He never forgot a friend, nor forgave an enemy. To him, the sphere of letters and of domestic life was the universe. He was essentially, man, belonging to a transitional period, of whom we shall see the like no more. The disturbing influences of which he was, in some respects, the victim, have passed away. He will be remembered by all who have listened to his voice, so sweetly solemn in its earnest enunciation-who have looked upon his features, so finely irradiated with the light of thoughtwho have enjoyed his friendship, under however manifold antagonisms-with a lasting sense of his powerful individualism, his keen intellectuality, and his high

THE LATEST NEWS. BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1832 The National Intelligencer copies The Tribune's Espatch about the protest of the Austrian, Russian and Prassian Ministers in the Kozsta matter, says it is probably correct and adds a rumor that the English and French Ministers have also protested. Any such rumor is wholly unfounded What England and France may do is yet in the womb Time. The rumor is as unsubstantial and as unsustained the Earl of Stirling's claim. It is well calculated and was possibly designed to affect the money market-to depress fancy and other stocks. The Intelligencer is always track ful, and usually cautious and judicious, but has been sole this time.

The Union, in commenting on Gen. Clark's charge the President Polk rewarded traitors, says the General was a applicant to Mr. Polk for a high and responsible military position, during the Mexican war, and that his failure to obtain it was deeply wounding to his ambitious feelings. The demand for harmony is increasing, but the market is bare.

Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister, has received advice that gold has been discovered on the Rio Mescala, on the route of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Transporta-tion Cempany. Thousands of Mexicans are flocking them

erstood that Allen declines the Chinese Mission Isaac Davies has been appointed Sub Treasurer, Isaac O. Barnes, Pension Agent, and E. C. Balley, Postmaster,

THE UNION ON GENERAL CLARK'S SPEECH.

THE UNION ON GENERAL CLARK'S SPEECH.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1833.

The Union of this morning defends the Cabinet against General Clark's speech at Syracuse, and says:

"Having uniformly and carnestly sustained the polley adopted by the President in the formation of his Cabinet, and the distribution of public patronage, as wise in its conception, and well calculated in its faithful execution to maintain the Union, and strengthen the party, we have committed ourselves to the duty of defending that policy whenever it is assailed, and we shall not faitor in discharging that duty, however unpleasant it may be, to come in conflict with such Democrats as General Clark."

STATE VAIR AT SARATOGA

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune: SARATOGS, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1833. The rain is over and the prospects of a good Fair are

brighter. Wm. C. Rives will deliver his Address on Friday, at 10

There will be plenty of time to leave the city this evening to visit the Fair, and there is plenty of room here.

There were sixty two entries of cattle on Monday by Messrs. Bullock, Prentice, Curtis, Hungerford, Bradia, Wood, Beekman, Perkins, Burden, Vail, Calkins, Alden, Graves, Vail, Caby. Thirty horses were also entered on UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Sep. 21, 1853.

The United States Convention of Universarists convened in this City to-day. Delegates from most of the States are present. B. B. MUSSET, Esq. of Boston, was chosen Mode-rator, and Messes. Curry of Indiana and ROBERTS of New-

The occasional Sermon was preached this morning by the Rev. ISLAC D. WILLIAMSON, formerly of your State, now of Alabama. It was very able, and heartily received. The weather is cloudy and cold here. THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 19, 1850. The number of interments yesterday was about 54, inluding 35 from yellow fever. The returns are imperfect

Mr. Harry Hill was buried yesterday, and the funeral procession was very large and imposing. NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853. The interments for the 24 hours ending yesterday mora-

ing, were 49, of which 35 were from yellow fever. The epidemic is still raging along the river and in the interior, at Grand Gulf. Port Gibson, Baton Rouge, Yason, Jackson, Miss., and on many plantations.

The number of interments reported this morning was only 34, including 24 from yellow fever. This is a large de-

Sinlema Gardette, mother of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, died yes

Mr. Harry Hill, whose death is announced, made a very short will. Except four small legacies, he leaves the whole of his estate to his only son. He has left nothing for charitable purposes nor emancipated any of his slaves. His executors are John M. Bass and John Armfield. He bequeathed his business to Mesars, R. Nesdin and Thomas B. Lee

New ORIFANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1853. Interments this morning 37, including fever 17.

MORILE, Monday, Sept. 19, 1853. The total number of deaths in this city on Saturday was

o, including 26 from yellow fever. Yesterday (Sanday) the interments were 20, 18 being yellow fever cases.

Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and

New Orleans Telegraph, was among the victims yesterday.

MORILE, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853. The interments reported to day were 15, including 12

from vellow fever.

SLOOP JANE GRANT-ONE LIFE LOST.

POUGHEERSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1852, The steamer Utica, while on her passage to Catskill last night, came in collision near this place with the sloop Jane fight, came in consion near this place with the steep state of Grant, by which a young lady, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, was knocked overboard and drowned. Her body was found this morning at Lewisburgh, opposite this place. Both vessels were considerably damaged, and some other passengers on board the Utica were more or less

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
TRENTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1853.
The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, meets here to morrow. A large number of delegates are in town. TEXAS AND MEXICO. THE YELLOW FEVER.

TEXAS AND MEXICO—THE YELLOW FEVER.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1953.

New Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, also the missing mails of the 9th and 10th inst.

The papers contain details of Texas news to the 9th inst. The ordering of troops to the Rio Grande frontier had occasioned much speculation in Texas.

The San Astonio Ledger says that, "A number of "strange Mexicans, just arrived, are busy buying up six-"shooters, and there is a rumor that a body of 800 Mexicans are stationed on the Rio Grande opposite Laredo."

Gen. Ujhazy had arrived at Comorn.

A large ship, bottom up, apparently European, was seen off the mouth of the Brazos.

Further advices from Mexico, confirming the insecurity of Santa Anna's Government, are published.

The papers have further accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever along the Guiff coast and the river.

The sixth child of the late Capt. Smith, U. S. Engineers, being the last of the family, had died.

A letter from Fenascola, dated 12th inst., mentions the continued fatality of the epidemic there.

Died at New Orleans, Harriet Rodgers, of Philadelphis, wife of Mr. S. H. Labbes, and Mrs. Rebecca Levy, of New York. At Mobile, Richard B. Vandewster, of Binghamton.

The Southern papers continue to record serious damage.

The Southern papers continue to record serious damage to the Cotton crops by heavy rains.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1853.

Galveston dates to the 16th are received. It is reported that Major Arnold, Commandant at Fort Worth, was killed by Dr. Steiner, the Fort Surgeon, in a personal encounter.

The deaths by yellow fever at Galveston averaged 13 per lay, and at Houston 5 per day.

The accounts of the crops are favorable.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH New-Oulzane, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853.

The accounts of the growing crops are generally favorble, although there are some complaints of the ravages
(the caterullar

able, although there are some complaints of the ravages of the caterpillar.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1853.

The steamship Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday, having left Aspinwall on the 5th inst. She brings no news. On the passage out she broke her shaft and reached Aspinwall on the 5th, and returned to this port with one wheel.

WISCOSSIN WHIG NORINATIONS.-The following ticket was nominated by the recent Whig State Convent Madison, Wis.

HENRY & BAIRD.

BERTINE PINNYEY.

JA HADLEY.

JAMES MAXWELL

ORASMUS COLE.

B. F. PIXLEY.

J. G. MCMTNN.

MORE ELISHA STARR. Overnor
Lieut, Governor
Secretary of State.
Treasurer
Attorney General
Bank Comptroller
Superintendent
State Prison Commissi

ination for Governor was tendered Mr. Facwell.

but was decliped.